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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 21st November 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1894.	1894.	
	Monthly.					
1	Jain Hitopdeshak ...	Deoband (Saháranpur.)	Bábú Súraj Phán ...	For Nov. ...	16th Nov. ...	...
	Bi-monthly.					
2	Bundelkhand Punch ...	Jhánsi ...	Munshi Nannhé Prasád.	15th Oct. & 1st Nov.	21st Nov. ...	...
	Weekly.					
3	Agra Akhbár	Agra ...	Khwájá Tajammul Husain.	14th Nov. ...	17th Nov. ...	50 copies.
4	Akhbár-i-Alam	Meerut ...	Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khán.	13th " ...	15th " ...	150 "
5	Akhbár-i-Islám	Agra ...	Maulvi Wárisáli ...	15th " ...	16th " ...	[illegible] "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(*continued*).			1894.	1894.	
	Weekly—(concluded).					
6	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'íd ...	14th Nov. ...	18th Nov. ...	625 copies.
7	Anís-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varmá.	17th " ...	21st " ...	250 "
8	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishbn Lál	" " ...	" " ...	300 "
9	Ázád	Ditto ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	16th " ...	18th " ...	250 "
10	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Babu Harnám Singh	15th " ...	" " ...	500 "
11	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lál Misra.	16th " ...	17th " ...	250 "
12	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain Khán.	19th " ...	21st " ...	446 "
13	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	16th " ...	19th " ...	500 "
14	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Munshi Ganga Prasád Varmá.	14th " ...	16th " ...	300 "
15	Kárnámah	Ditto ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yakub.	17th " ...	21st " ...	275 "
16	Kasháf	Muzaffarnagar...	Munshi Faiyaz Ahmad	8th & 16th " ...	18th & 21st " ...	...
17	Kayasth Conference Gazette...	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.	16th " ...	19th " ...	1,000 copies.
18	Matla-i-Núr	Ditto ...	Munshi Bihari Lál...	17th " ...	20th " ...	50 "
19	Mihr-i-Nímroz	Bijnor ...	Háfiz Muhammad Karím-ullah.	14th " ...	17th " ...	400 "
20	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur ...	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	19th " ...	20th " ...	60 "
21	Nasím-i-Agra	Agra ...	Bábú Jamna Das Biswas.	15th " ...	17th " ...	450 "
22	Nasím-i-Hind	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz Khan.	8th & 15th " ...	15th & 17th " ...	70 "
23	Nizám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Qází Muhammad Fahím-ul-dín.	16th " ...	19h " ...	220 "
24	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	15th " ...	20th " ...	300 "
25	Rafi-ul-Akhbár	Benares ...	Saiyad Ghulám Hussain.	19th " ...	21st " ...	400 "
26	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Pandit Partáp Kishun.	16th " ...	19th " ...	300 "
27	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	" " ...	" " ...	500 "
28	Sitára-i-Hind	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lál Misra.	12th " ...	15th " ...	125 "
29	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Munshi Jairáj Singh	13th " ...	16th " ...	304 "
30	Tútí-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Maulví Saiyad Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	31st Oct. & 8th Nov.	16th & 18th " ...	200 "
31	Vernacular Advertiser ...	Lucknow ...	Rámji Dás Bhárgava,	14th Nov. ...	15th " ...	1,000 "
32	Zamánah	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khan.	15th " ...	17th " ...	200 "
	Daily.					
33	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasád	15th to 21st Nov. ...	15th to 21st Nov. ...	521 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly.					
34	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtáz-ul-din.	13th & 16th Nov. ...	15th & 18th Nov. ...	460 copies (including 286 copies taken by Government.)
	HINDI.					
	Monthly.					
35	Sanádhyopkárak ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shankar Lál	For Nov. ...	16th Nov. ...	150 copies.
	Bi-monthly.					
36	Káyasth Conference Prakáh,	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.	12th Nov. ...	16th Nov. ...	300 copies.
37	Sajjan Vinod	Agra ...	Pandit Shri Krishna Lal.	21st " ...	21st " ...	125 "
	Weekly.					
38	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Munshi Sadánand Sanwál.	19th Nov. ...	21st Nov. ...	104 copies.
39	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares ...	Bábú Rám Krishna Varmá.	" " ...	" " ...	1,500 "
40	Nágrí Nírad	Mirzapur ...	Pandit Káshi Prasád Shukla.	15th " ...	18th " ...	300 "
41	Prayág Samáchár ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Jagan Náth Tiwári.	" " ...	17th " ...	400 "
42	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyáchálak Dán ...	12th " ...	16th " ...	65 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI—*(concluded).*					
	Daily—(continued).			1894.	1894.	
43	Hindustán	Kálákankar (Partábgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayál Shukla.	15th to 20th Nov. ...	16th to 21st Nov. ...	470 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Weekly.					
44	Káshi Patriká	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	16th Nov. ...	19th Nov. ...	500 copies (including 242 copies taken by Government.)
	Bi-weekly.					
45	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Munshi Mahávir Prasád.	3rd, 7th, 10th & 14th Nov.	18th & 21st „ ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
46	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	14th Nov. ...	17th Nov. ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
47	Nyáya Sudhá	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	12th Nov. ...	15th Nov. ...	375 copies.

I.—Political and Foreign.

Hindustán. 20th November 1894.

Approaching National Congress to be held at Madras.

1. The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 20th November, expresses great satisfaction that during the short space of ten years only the National Congress has acquired much influence both in this country and England, and that the British public and many members of Parliament sympathize with its aims and objects. Some Musalmans opposed the movement, but the opposition soon collapsed. The Madrasis are sparing no pains to make the approaching annual gathering a success. They have sent preachers into the interior of districts to explain the objects of the Congress to the rural population and to collect subscriptions. It would appear from a printed memorandum received from the Secretary to the Reception Committee at Madras that Mr. Alfred Webb, the Radical Member for Waterford, will preside at the Congress, and that among others the following subjects will be discussed, *viz.*, the establishment of a Legislative Council in the Panjab, the reform of the Legislative Councils, the extension of the Jury System, the Simultaneous Civil Service examination question, the necessity for the Parliamentary Committee of inquiry into the Indian finances being empowered also to inquire into the material condition of the people and into their capacity to bear the heavy taxation, the separation of the Judicial and the Executive functions, the reform of the Medical Service, the establishment of a High Court in the Panjáb in place of the present Chief Court, the discontinuance of the payment of Exchange Compensation Allowances, the management of religious endowments, and the appointment of deputations to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to explain the Resolutions of the Congress. The Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh, Mr. Morgan Browne and the Hon'ble Babu Surendro Nath Banerji are making tours in these provinces and the Panjab and enlisting public sympathy on behalf of the Congress by addressing large audiences.

Riaz-ul-Akhbár. 16th November 1894.

Alleged hostile intention of Russia against India.

2. The *Riaz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th November, in commenting upon the alleged peaceful policy of the late Czar and the Manifests of his successor, the Emperor Nicholas, in which the latter has vowed to follow in the wake of his father, observes that it is childish to think that the will of Peter the Great was an apochryphal document, and that therefore the Russians have no hostile intentions, ingrained in them, against India. Far from being assured of peace by the new Czar's Manifesto, the like of which every ruler, whether of peaceful or warlike propensities, will think it expedient to issue at his accession, the editor is inclined to think that the chances of war between Russia and England have rather increased than lessened by the death of the Czar Alexander III.

Tutí-i-Hind. 8th November 1894.

Waziris and the Indian Demarcation Commission on the North-West frontier.

3. The *Tutí-i-Hind.* (Meerut), of the 8th November, received on the 18th idem, in adverting to the attack made by the Waziris on the British soldiers of the Demarcation Commission on the North-West frontier, observes that though some 30 or 40 Gurkhas, and one or two British Officers were killed in the skirmish, yet the Indian Army taught the Waziris a good lesson and made it clear to them that British soldiers were not only good shots, but could bravely fight with bayonets and swords as well. Some of the Waziri levies have carried away some arms, ammunition and Rs. 3,000 in cash belonging to the British soldiers and concealed themselves amongst their tribesmen. These rogues the editor thinks, should be ferreted out by all means, and given exemplary punishments.

Azád (Lucknow), 16th November 1894.

Alleged incompetency of Nawab Viqar-ul-Umara to effect needful reforms in Haidarabad State.

4. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 16th November, observes that both Mr. Plowden and His Highness the Nizam made a serious mistake in pitchforking such an inexperienced and diffident man, as Nawab Viqar-ul-Umara, into the Premiership of the Haidarabad State. The Nawab, though confirmed in the high office, does not yet seem to have turned his attention to reforming the many evils existing in the administration. There is again a deficit in the new Budget, and all sorts of mismanagement in the administration are as rampant as before. It is no good defence to point out that the state of things in the

time of Viqar-ul-Umara is no worse than that under the *regime* of his predecessors in the exalted office. The recent changes in the ministry were made with the clear and definite object of purging the State of the long-standing evils in the administration, and if the Prime Minister is incapable of achieving the desired reforms he fails to serve the purpose for which he has been placed at the head of the Government. His Excellency ought to bestir and set himself to perform the onerous duties of his most responsible office in right earnest, and not live in fool's paradise, deceived by the flatteries of, and excuses put forward for his failure by, foolish apologists, whose business has always been to earn their living by laying the flattering unction to the soul of the Prime Minister for the time being.

Registration Department in Haidrabad State.

RIAZ UL-AKHBAR 16th November 1894.

5. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th November, publishes a communication, in which the writer complains that though the Registration Department was started in the Haidrabad State more than 6 years ago, the men employed therein are neither regularly paid nor are regarded as regular servants of the State. These employés themselves are in great suspense, and do not know whether they should seek employment somewhere else or would be given permanent substantive appointments in the Registration Department itself; counting the period of service they might put in by that time.

Kashmir affairs.

TÚTI-I-HIND. 31st October 1894.

6. A correspondent of the *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st October, refers to the sale of Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh by the Government of India for a kror of rupees, and the important services rendered by the Kashmir army along with the armies of the other native States in the Panjab during the mutiny of 1857, which shook the British rule in this country to its foundation, and observes that owing to the misconduct of the late Diwan Lachhman Das, Maharaja Partab Singh incurred the displeasure of the Government of India. But the Government of India, being convinced of the innocence of the Maharaja, assured His Highness that he would possess the same privileges as his father Maharaja Ranbir Singh did. The Maharaja dismissed the late Diwan Lachhman Das and appointed a Council of Regency with the sanction of the Government of India to assist him in the administration. But the Council soon usurped all power and made confusion worse confounded. Happily the Maharaja has succeeded in getting a very able and trustworthy Prime Minister in Wazir Lachhman Singh. The writer refers to the arrangements made by him to clear the Maharaja's debts and improve the finances. There is no hope of any material improvement in the administration until the Maharaja is invested with full powers and the Council subjected to under his control. (The *Mazáq*, Meerut, of the 15th November, in a cartoon, represents His Excellency the Viceroy as restoring full powers to the Maharaja of Kashmir.)

Bharatpur affairs.

NASÍM-I-AGRA. 15th November 1894.

7. The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th November, says that very strange rumours are afloat at Bharatpur. According to one rumour there were 80 lakhs of rupees in the treasury at the time of the late Maharaja's death, but the money has mysteriously disappeared. Some men say that 30 lakhs were sent to Agra for deposit in the Bank of Bengal, but that it is not known what became of a portion of that large amount. According to another rumour 80 maunds of gold and silver ware were despatched to Agra. The Government of India has been accused in some quarters of seizing the gold and silver ware and the accumulated treasures of the State through the Political Agent, but evidently the accusation is utterly groundless. The writer is glad to learn that the young Maharaja has made an unfavourable report against the Kashmiri Pandits to the Government of India and that he has already greatly improved his conduct, taking an interest in the management of the affairs of the State.

Approaching installation of the Maharaja Scindia.

TUTI-I-HIND. 31st October 1894.

8. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st October, received on 16th November, expresses delight at the approaching installation of the young Maharaja Scindia, representing him to be a very promising prince. During his minority the Council of Regency has conducted the administration in a satisfactory manner; and though the Foreign office has burdened it with heavy expenditure by the creation of many new departments,

it has been able to save five krors of rupees. The editor advises the Maharaja to patronize old and faithful servants of the State, while dispensing with the services of those selfish officials who have been secretly making false complaints against him to the Resident and the Foreign Office with a view to delay his installation. The editor specially recommends Saiyid Zahid Husain, Deputy Collector at Aligarh, who was once employed as Second Settlement Commissioner in Gwalior, for appointment to a suitable post in the State. The *Tuti-i-Hind* has given the State valuable advice *gratis* from time to time since the death of the late Maharaja, and hopes that the young Maharaja will carefully study its old files and act upon the useful suggestions made therein.

II.—General Administration.

Zamánah. 15th November 1894.

Suggested free election of all the members of the Legislative Councils in India, and appointment of some qualified Indians as members of the House of Lords of the British Parliament.

9. The *Zamánah* (Cawnpore), of the 15th November, asserting that the people are happier and more contented under a representative than under a despotic Government, observes that though India is a dependency of a country which is ruled by a representative Government, the former does not enjoy the benefits of such a Government. She is given a Viceroy to rule over her, who as well as his Provincial Lieutenants have a Legislative Council to assist them in their deliberations. But the members of these Councils are not appointed by free election, and hence their appointments are not governed by the voice of the public. Great Indian politicians of matured understanding think that India is not yet fit to have a Parliament, of its own, like that of England, and the editor agrees with them; but he is strongly of opinion that all the members for the Legislative Councils should be allowed to be elected in the freest way possible by the people themselves, and that when once they have been elected, they should not be subjected to any further selection. This is a very needful reform and is calculated to promote the good will and contentment of the people; for the elected members will know that they have secured their seats in the Council by the people's votes, and will be liable to be unseated if they do not discharge their duties to the satisfaction of their constituents. But as the Indian Government is subject to the authority of the British Parliament, it is very necessary that some Indians of position, knowledge and experience be also appointed members of that assembly to keep it informed of the true facts and conditions of their country. The House of Commons, which is composed of members elected by the general public, chiefly concerns itself with local needs. The House of Lords takes great interest in foreign affairs and knows more of them than the Commons do, being absorbed in their own local affairs and grievances. But even the Members of the House of Lords and the Ministers of the Crown who derive their knowledge from despatches cannot know all about India so well as one of her own children is likely to do. And the retired Anglo-Indians too cannot be absolutely relied upon in Indian matters, for they could know only as much of India as a foreigner, by reason of his holding an office in the country for some time, can do. But to rule India with an imperfect knowledge cannot be regarded satisfactory, and hence some Indians must be appointed Members of the House of Lords so as to secure a better administration of India.

Sitára-i-Hind. 12th November 1894.

Lord Lansdowne's Memorial Fund and Natives.

10. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th November, finds fault with Indian ruling Chiefs for their alleged servility to Political Agents and extravagant expenditure at the Empress' birthday, and on other such occasions in their inordinate desire for empty titles, observing that the country is being ruined by the proceedings of such nobility and gentry. Lord Ripon earned the gratitude of all classes of natives by his benevolent measures. Indeed his Lordship exhibited so great sympathy with them that the Anglo-Indians began to hate him. But it is to be regretted that no *suitable* Memorial has been raised to him. And the Anglo-Indians, being jealous of the statue of Lord Ripon established by the Bengalis at Calcutta, have resolved to erect a far better statue of Lord Lansdowne for which they have already raised more than a lakh of rupees, and therefore natives would not be well advised in subscribing to Lord Lansdowne's Memorial fund.

11. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 14th November, expresses satisfaction that Sriman Tantia Sahib Natu has been acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Poona, who has strongly criticized the proceedings of the police in his judgment. So far the Poona riot cases have ended satisfactorily, and it is to be desired that the remaining two or three men who are still awaiting their trial will also be released. The late Dasahra and the late Diwali were not held by the Hindus of Poona owing to grief and sorrow. Now that their fellow-citizens have got off from the clutches of the police, they should celebrate those festivals as an expression of joy at the release of the prisoners.

Acquittal of Hindu prisoners implicated in the Poona riots.

SUBODH SINDHU, 15th November 1894.

12. The same paper says that Sir Richard Temple regards the growth of animosity between the Hindus and Musalmans as a source of strength to the British rule, and that Lord Harris appears to share his view. If the *divide et impera* policy found favour with many English politicians and officers, Englishmen would soon find their position very disagreeable in this country. But it is the wish of God that India should long enjoy the blessings of British rule, and so fortunately there are few Sir Richard Temples and Lord Harrises. The Governor of Bombay has acquired wide-spread notoriety in connection with his proceedings in the Hindu, Musalman riots. Some thoughtful, unprejudiced and liberal-minded Englishmen are giving useful advice to the Provincial Governors. The *Subodh Sindhu* then gives the substance of an article in the *Morning Post* in which the latter accuses the authorities in Poona of persecuting the Hindus, and warns them of the danger of pursuing such a policy. The *Morning Post* is a partisan of Government, and its plain speaking is likely to open the eyes of Lord Harris and other officers, for which the public should be thankful to it.

Condemnation of Lord Harris' policy in Hindu Muhammadan riots by the *Morning Post*.

SUBODH SINDHU, 14th November 1894.

13. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 15th November, says that Private Watson, who attempted to outrage and kill a European woman has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment by the Allahabad High Court. Europeans, guilty of interfering with European women, are so severely dealt with. And probably this is the reason why Europeans, blinded by lust, generally commit outrages on native women only, for in mixed cases they can confidently reckon on the indulgence of European Judges.

Case of Private Watson, convicted of rape on a European woman by the Allahabad High Court.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR, 15th November 1894.

14. A correspondent of the *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 13th November, in commenting upon the "spleen-rupture" case at Firozpur, ironically remarks that when the Doctor certified the deceased pankha coolie had an enlarged spleen and died of only a blow given him by the accused English soldier, it was most egregious on the part of the trying Magistrate to punish the soldier with one month's imprisonment, even though the accused admitted the death of the coolie to have been caused by his kick. The poor coolie had been suffering from a diseased spleen and abject poverty, and the noble soldier simply relieved him of his sufferings by giving him a kick; but lo! the Magistrate instead of causing some compensation to be granted, by the relatives of the deceased, to the soldier for his benevolence, punishes him. Moveover, it is no crime for an European to kill a nigger, and the latter too is quite sure that to be killed by the "white hands" of one of the conquering race is a sure passport to paradise for him. Such being the case, the editor most earnestly requests the Government to take serious notice of the most unpardonable conduct of those officers who unjustly punish Europeans for such light amusements as kicking a native, &c.

The spleen-rupture case at Firozpur.

TOHFA-I-HIND, 13th November 1894.

15. The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 14th November, states that the Government of India has recently issued a circular to the effect that articles on which import duty has once been levied at the Bombay (Indian?) ports, should not be taxed a second time on their entrance within the limits of a Municipal Board. The result of such a circular will be to deprive the Municipal Boards of a

The circular issued by the Government of India directing Municipalities not to levy octroi on such articles as have once paid the customs duty on entering the Indian ports.

HINDUSTÁNÍ, 14th November 1894.

very considerable amount of their octroi income. The editor is glad that the Cawnpore Municipality has submitted, to the Government of India, a memorial protesting against the circular, pointing out that the finances of all the Municipalities will most injuriously suffer if the same is carried out.

HINDUSTÁNÍ. 14th November 1894.

Impressment of labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, declared illegal by a Judicial Court.

16. The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 14th November, publishes the details of a civil suit which one Pandit Biswanath, zamíndár, residing in mohalla Rani Katra, city Lucknow, filed in the Small Cause Court, against the *chaudhari* (commissioned agent), supplying carts to Government Officers, for impressing a cart, the former had engaged to carry some plants he had bought for his garden. One of the issues which the Judge Pandit Bakht Narain framed was whether the impressment of the cart was legal, and determining it in the negative, decreed the suit accordingly. The learned Judge has, by this decision, saved thousands of human creatures from a great misery in future; hardly a day ever passing without some poor peasant being forced into labour (every where). Pandit Biswanath too acted most courageously, as without caring for cost and trouble, he boldly launched into a suit in which a tahsíldár and a naib tahsíldár had also to figure, and obtaining a decree had the illegality of the impressment of carts declared by a competent court. When the Hon'ble Séth Lachhman Das interpellated the Government on the subject, the Hon'ble Mr. LaTouche replied that the system of forced labour did not obtain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Even if with the above case before him, the Chief Secretary is not convinced of the existence of the impressment of labour in the United Provinces, let him make an inquiry and he will find that the evil exists in every district in these Provinces and that it is a synonym for slavery.

ANÍS-I-HIND. 17th November 1894.

A Deputy Collector at the Garhmuktesar fair, district Meerut.

17. A correspondent of the *Anís-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 17th November, states that a Deputy Collector in charge of the fair held at Garhmuktesar, district Meerut, has put up some Urdu verses at the door of his tent, in which he directs: "Seize thief and bring him up with handcuffs tightly put on him. Break a bamboo on a thief you come across, and beat him so (severely) that he may find it difficult to breathe." The writer does not understand by what law the Deputy Magistrate directs his men to break a bamboo on a thief, or why he couches his orders in doggerel verses instead of in prose, the usual official form of composition.

TÚTI-I-HIND. 31st October 1894.

Adverse remarks made by Government in its review of the last Police Report regarding some District Superintendents of Police.

18. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st October, says that the Lieutenant-Governor in his review of the Police Report for the last year has praised many District Superintendents of Police, but that others have come in for a good deal of censure. His Honour has no fear of being prosecuted on the charge of libel for passing censures. Sir Auckland Colvin was accustomed to attack the Vernacnlar newspapers in his reports, and now the police are being similarly dealt with by the present Government. The *Hindustání* expresses concurrence with Sir Charles Crosthwaite in condemning the police, but it should not forget its own position. His Honour being the ruler of these provinces can pass any remarks on his subordinate officers, but an ordinary police constable takes a native editor, summoned by a Magistrate, to court in a very rude manner. The unconscientious and corrupt subordinate officials are really more to blame than the District Superintendents. No amount of warning by the latter can prevent the former from abusing their powers. No improvement in the character of the police force is possible until shrewd and trustworthy natives, who are fully alive to the ways of the subordinate police officials are appointed District Superintendents; but it is to be regretted that the Government of India, has decided to hold examinations in England for recruiting the higher ranks of the police service.

NASÍM-I-AGRA. 15th November 1894

Death of a boy under suspicious circumstances and the Municipal office at Jhánsi.

19. The Jhánsi correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th November, says that the dead body of the boy, named Krishna Rao, employed in the Railway Audit Office, was fonnd floating at the Dharam Shala in the morning of the 4th idem. The sad incident created a sensa-

tion throughout the town. The boy did not commit suicide, nor was he drowned, as no water was found in his belly. His neck was swollen and blood flowed from his ears and nose. The police did not make a thorough investigation as to the cause of his death. The writer complains that the house, in which the Municipal office is located, has a very narrow staircase, and that the traders who have to take their goods to the office for inspection are exposed to much inconvenience in consequence. The office had better be removed to the nazul building which was formerly occupied by the patwaris' school.

Anis-i-Hind. 17th November 1894.

Alleged opposition of the people to the construction of water-works at Meerut as being unnecessary.

20. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 17th November, states that as an engineer has arrived at Meerut to draw a plan of the proposed water-works in that town, the public are raising a hue-and-cry against the project. The poor people are most loud in their protests, urging that the water-works are not at all required at Meerut; the natural supply of water there being perfectly wholesome and agreeable to drink. Written objections have also been filed, and they are to be heard on the 24th November.

Alwaqt. 14th November 1894.

The cartmen at Gorakhpur taking their carts to pieces on leaving of the march of a military force through their town.

21. *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 14th November, states that a report being current that a military troop is to pass through the town of Gorakhpur, the cartmen have taken their carts to pieces so that they may not be seized for the service of the military men. The result is that no bullock carts are to be seen plying in the streets in these days, and all business has come to a standstill. The writer does not understand how it is that whenever the people hear of a likelihood of their carts being employed on any kind of Government work they invariably take their carts to pieces in order to escape their being so employed. The cartmen, the writer is inclined to believe, are given their full wages by the military men; then why do they shun the latter, passes his comprehension. Apparently this fear of the cartmen from military men is due to their ignorance and nothing else?

Cawnpore Gazette. 15th November 1894.

Gambling, Railway arrangements on the occasion of Bithur fair, Jail management and cases under the Age of Consent Act.

22. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th November, in its local news column, complains that gambling was more largely carried on at Cawnpore on the occasion of the last Ekadashi than during the Devali festival. The railway arrangements on the occasion of the late Bithur fair were as unsatisfactory as ever, the passengers being carried in dirty coal wagons or trucks which were over-crowded. Under the present jailor the jail management is improving and the convicts are not now required to work at night. One Shamsher has been charged with an offence under the Age of Consent Act and committed to the Sessions for trial. Another similar case has occurred in the Etáwah bazar, the accused being a relative of a police head-constable.

Nasim-i-Hind. 8th November 1894.

Need for relief of sufferers from heavy rains and street lighting in Fatehpur.

23. The *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur), of the 8th November, says that the Municipal Board at Fatehpur has sanctioned Rs. 300 for the relief of those poor men whose houses collapsed during the late rains; each such man being paid Rs. 3, 4 or 5. But evidently the amount sanctioned by the Board is insufficient for the relief of all the needy men. In other districts where the people suffered from the floods, pretty large relief funds have been raised by the authorities and the gentry by subscriptions among themselves. The editor complains that the streets are usually lighted at 9 P. M., only for an hour or so; the lights going out by 11 P.M.

Hindustani. 14th November 1894.

Foundation of a Town Hall laid at Aligarh.

24. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 14th November, is glad that His Honor Sir Charles Crosthwaite did not, while laying the foundation of a Town Hall at Aligarh, permit his name to be associated with it. The gentry of Aligarh are a queer people. They show readiness to raise a monument to the memory of every new ruler. They started a Library in the time of Sir Auckland Colvin, and gave it that gentleman's name; but no sooner had the latter laid down the reins of the Government, than the subscribers forgot

their promises and the Library Building is still unfinished. They had better first complete this building before founding a memorial to the present Lieutenant-Governor.

Anis-i Hind
17th November 1894.

Alleged hard lot of native newspapers in India.

25. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 17th November, sorrowfully pointing out the great difference with which newspapers are treated by the Governments of this country and England, respectively observes that what is still worse is that here Native and English papers are not held on the same footing. However true an account of bribery, police oppression, extortion, or miscarriage of justice a Native paper publishes, it is not only not believed, but the poor editor is prosecuted for libel into the bargain. The Government itself sometimes undertakes to prosecute the editor of a native newspaper, and then the trying Court cannot possibly dare to acquit him. The Police too are always on the look-out for getting a Native editor into hot water. Again, a native editor when convicted, is sentenced to undergo imprisonment; whereas if a similar fate perchance happens to overtake the editor of an English paper, he is let off with a simple fine. The Government is certainly not justified in according such different treatments to Native and English newspapers, but ought to regard them with an equal eye, and give equal consideration to the views, proposals, &c., of both classes of the papers.

Colonel.
16th November 1894.

Rumour as to the revival of the Press Act.

26. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 16th November, contains a cartoon in which the native press is represented as a woman standing with her legs chained and mouth gagged. A stout man, marked the Black Act, is seated on her neck, having a heavy club in his right hand and holding in the left, the end of a chain with which the arms of the woman are tied. The letter-press is :—The question of revival of the Native Press Act is under consideration.

Nágri Nirad.
15th November 1894

Village Sanitation.

27. The *Nágri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 15th November, referring to the subject of village sanitation, admits the great necessity of pure air and water for the preservation of health, but thinks that the condition of cultivators is very miserable, and that they are hardly able to bear any new burdens; 25 per cent. of the cost of the improvement of the village water supply will be paid by the district Board, 25 per cent. by the landholders and 50 per cent. by the peasantry. The other sanitary reforms such as the collection of manure, the keeping of pigs the establishment of burning ghâts at suitable distances from villages, and so forth, which will involve no additional expenditure, are quite commendable.

Prayág Samáchár.
15th November 1894.

Fines inflicted on some gamblers at Allahabad.

28. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 15th November, referring to the arrest of 19 gamblers by the police at Allahabad, states that those who admitted the charge were let off with a fine of 4 annas each; while others who denied the charge were fined Rs. 2 each, and the man at whose house the gambling was carried on Rs. 10. Gambling cannot possibly be checked by the infliction of such nominal fines. The gamblers should be whipped or relegated to the Jail.

III.—Legislation.

Azád.
16th November 1894.

The Police Act Amendment Bill.

29. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 16th November, in commenting upon the Bill amending the Police Act, observes that the provision made therein, for exacting the cost of a punitive police force from the partisans and the zamindár of those men who take part in a riot, is open to grave objections. In the first place the Government raises various taxes for all sorts of administrative purposes, and the preservation of the peace being one of them, no special tax need be raised for the latter object. If the Government wants to put down riots it might provide more severe punishments for such offences. Again, as the cost of the extra police will be distributed according to the recommendation of the police, the people on whom the charge fell would (often) complain that the

police had made a wrong report and that they were being unjustly taxed. And they would generally be justified in so complaining, inasmuch as it has lately been seen that those persons whom the police had, after enquiry, sent up as guilty of causing disturbance, were proved quite innocent at the trial. Hence it will not be just to exact the cost of punitive police force from any section of the community by the bare guidance of the police.

Amendment in the Police Act proposed by the Government.

30. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 14th November, in commenting upon the proposed amendment of the Police Act, says that, while introducing the Amending bill, Sir Antony MacDonnell said that it was unjust that when only a class of men committed a riot the whole village should be called upon to pay the cost of a punitive police force. Perfectly true; but would the amendment proposed prevent injustice being done in future? Who quarrel and fight with one another? Of course the ignorant, and mostly those who make light of being sent into the jail. Now will it be justice that the ignorant and low classes should fall foul and a tax (for the extra police) be raised from their such co-religionists who do not (generally) even go out of their houses? A portion of this tax is realized from the zamindár also, perhaps on the principle that it is his duty to preserve the peace in his village. But he has been deprived of all his powers on his people and he cannot well be asked to keep them under his thumb. The amendment will, moreover give increased power of oppression to the police, and the editor thinks, that it will simply add to the misery and harassment of the people and do no good to them whatever.

Hindustáni, 14th November 1894.

IV.—Education.

A contrast between the Muhammadan conference of Bombay and that of Aligarh.

31. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 14th November, refering to the late "Muhammadan Conference" held at Bombay, observes that this assembly was of quite a different nature than its namesake "of Aligarh." In the Aligarh Conference, endeavours are made to engender, in the minds of the Musalmans, a racial prejudice against educated Hindus, and to teach them not to try to keep pace with Hindus in their progress of education, but to remain servile to and hang on the sleave of the Government in each and every matter. On the other hand, the Bombay Muhammadans met together to discuss the necessity of taking some practical steps to ameliorate their condition and promote their well being. They resolved that measures should be taken to give as good English education to their children as the Hindus and Parsis did to theirs. This was a very laudable desire of emulation on their part. They passed another resolution condemning the child marriages and extravagant marriage expenses that obtain among the Guzerat Musalmans in the same way as among the Hindus. The last resolution which the Conference passed laid stress on the necessity of the Hindus and Musalmans living in harmony. It declared that religious quarrels between the two communities arise from sheer misunderstanding, and hoped that they will soon be put an end to. The Hon'ble Chhote Lal Ranchhar Lal, C.S.I., of Baroda, who attended the Conference, speaking in support of this resolution, stated that the educated Hindus harbour no ill-will against the Musalmans, but that a misunderstanding has taken place between the ignorant classes of the two communities, which should be removed.

Hindustáni, 14th November 1894.

Payment of scholarships to new students in the Agra Medical school.

32. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th November, complains that there is much dissatisfaction among the new students in the Agra Medical School, owing to non-payment of scholarships at the fixed rates. They are offered only Rs. 2 each a month, which could hardly suffice for their expenses.

Nasim-i-Agra, 15th November 1894.

V.—Post Office.

Certain complaints against the Postal Department North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

33. The *Tátí-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th November, received on the 10th idem, complains that ever since a civilian had been placed at the head of the Postal Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the people have been deluged with circulars after circulars relating to postal matters. Mr. Budshah has lately issued a specimen form of the super-

Tátí-i-Hind, 8th November 1894.

scription to be written on the envelopes. According to this form the name of the addressee should be *briefly* given at the top, and then the local Post Office, District and Province should follow; the name of the sender being written on the left corner. Surely it is not the duty of the public to give the name of the Post Office by which a letter is to be served to the addressee. The postal clerks know all the post offices and they should be made to put down the post office concerned on every letter. Again, there are many great men and Chiefs of Native states who would be offended if a newspaper were addressed to them by their simple name without the addition of appellatives or complementary words. The editors of very many newspapers repeatedly requested that a pice postal stamp be introduced for the use of light newspapers, but the Government has not, for reasons best known to itself, paid any heed to the suggestion. The light newspapers that are privileged to be despatched for one pice postage are now made to pay the postage quarterly in advance a week before the new quarter commences. When this privilege system was introduced, the advance quarterly payment could be made till the very last day of the expiring quarter. A lot of letters which actually weigh under half a tola and bear a half-anna postage stamp are marked "bearing" and one or even two annas are unjustly realized from the addressee The editor hopes that the Government will consider the complaints made above, and kindly take steps to remove them.

VI.—Local and Miscellaneous.

Hindustani. 14th November 1894.

The railway bridge on the Ramganga obstructing the free outflow of rainwater from the town of Moradabad

34. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 14th November, states that in the address, which the municipal members of Moradabad presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, during his recent visit to that town, they drew his attention to the fact that ever since a railway bridge was constructed on the Ramganga, the rain water did not find a free outlet, and that some portions of the town were "destroyed" every year in consequence. The editor hopes that His Honor will bring pressure to bear on the railway authorities to adopt measures for a free escape of rain water from the town of Moradabad.

Kashshaf. 8th November 1894.

Establishment of an association for the improvement of agriculture and industrial arts in Muzaffarnagar.

35. The *Kashshaf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 8th November, is glad to state that the advent of Mr. C. W. Whish in Muzaffarnagar, has induced the people to take steps with a view to improve agriculture, trades and industries in the district. A public meeting was held on the 7th idem at the Town Hall to consider the subject. The Honorary Magistrates, the members of the Municipal and District boards, the vakils and mukhtars, and other respectable men attended the meeting. Mirza Mahmud Beg, Babu Indra Prasad, Vakil and other gentlemen made suitable speeches and the establishment of an association was decided upon. Another meeting will be convened to appoint members and frame rules. Mr. Whish has been requested to become the patron of the association.

Akhbár-i-Islám. 15th November 1894

Alleged mismanagement of the Muhammadan Religious school at Agra, and use of certain indecent and abusive terms by the *Akhbar-i-Islam*, Agra.

36. The *Akhbár-i-Islám* (Agra), of the 15th November, reproduces a communication published in the *Agra Akhbár* to the effect that Saiyad Mohammad Ali, the Secretary of the company owning the former journal, should first himself render an account of the subscriptions, he has been raising in this country, for the aid of the Muhammadan Institute at Liverpool, before he dared in his journal to call upon the "Local Agents" of the Muhammadan School at Agra to give an account of the money entrusted to them for the purposes of the said school. In criticizing the abovementioned communication, the editor of the *Akhbar-i-Islam* says that the views expressed in his journal are his own and not those of the gentleman who is called his Secretary in the communication. The latter is, however, perfectly honest in his connection with the subscriptions for the Liverpool Muhammadan Association. But even if the so-called Secretary of the *Akhbár-i-Islám* were dishonest, that would be no reason that the Local Agents of the Muhammadan school should also be dishonest and demur to render an account of the school money. In the course of these observations, the editor uses certain expressions which are rather indecent, and boasts that the Municipal Board, Agra, too, once tried to injure his journal through his supposed Secretary, but that he survived the lashes of the "sweepers' broom."

Anis-i-Hind, 17th November 1894.

Use of in decent terms in the Anis-i-Hind, Meerut.

37. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 17th November, publishes a communication in which the writer in continuation of his previous article, again quotes certain passages from another writer in another newspaper, and in criticising them uses most vulgar and indecent expressions every now and then.

Colonel.

Quarrel between the *Colonel* and the *Bundelkhand Punch*.

38. The *Colonel* of Moradabad and the *Bundelkhand Punch* of Jhánsi which have fallen out have lately been attacking and abusing each other. In its issues of 15th October and 1st November, received on the 21st November, the latter ridicules the former and calls it names.

ALLAHABAD:
The 26th November 1894.

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